

The intake well was a concrete structure some twelve feet square and about the same in depth and a fully grown male tapir was standing in the bottom of the well which was dry. There was no sign of the tiger, but there was however evidence to show that it had been in the well and had sprung out and made off into the jungle.

'The problem then was how to get the unfortunate animal out of its predicament. We first of all flooded the well, thinking that the tapir might swim or float to the surface, but when it failed to appear after a few minutes we speedily emptied the well, thinking that it might have drowned. He was there, still in his original position and seemingly quite unperturbed and none the worse for the immersion. We thereupon repeated the performance, leaving the water in for a much longer period, but with exactly the same result.

Other means had to be resorted to, and it was with some misgivings that I allowed myself to be lowered on a rope in order to make a second rope fast round the tapir's middle, and that accomplished I made a rapid exit. With some twenty labourers heaving on the rope and the well again flooded, the tapir was brought to the top and levered out on to dry land.

The proceedings took over two hours and during that time the tapir made no sound nor showed any sign of aggressiveness whatsoever. It was however found to be badly mauled and was destroyed.'

c/o FAIZ & Co.,

75, ABDUL REHMAN STREET,  
BOMBAY,

June 16, 1952.

HUMAYUN ABDULALI

## 5. AN ELEPHANT'S STRIDE

I saw 3 elephants (tuskers) stride, without apparent difficulty, across an elephant trench round a *ragi* field, in the moonlight on the night of the 11th instant. The width of the trench was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet; the stride measured in each case 8 ft. 2 in. from centre to centre of the footprints. Had I not myself seen this occur I would have considered the feat incredible.

HONNAMETTI ESTATE,  
ATTIKAN P.O.,  
VIA MYSORE (S. INDIA),  
December 15, 1951.

RANDOLPH C. MORRIS

## 6. MEASUREMENTS OF AN INDIAN BISON HEAD (*BIBOS GAURUS*)

With reference to Miscellaneous Note No. 5 in your journal of April 1942, Vol. XLIII, No. 1, I give below measurements of the first ten heads of bison shot in Burma and recorded in Appendix I of the

Burma Game Manual 1929, which do not appear to have been considered for the world's record claimed by Mr. S. C. H. Robinson.

No.	Horn measurements					Remarks
		Length	Girth	Tip to tip	Widest outside	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	
1.	Right Left	$36\frac{7}{8}$ $33\frac{7}{8}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$ $22\frac{1}{4}$ }	$31\frac{1}{2}$	46	(I.F.S.B.) Owner :— D. H. Allan. Shot in Upper Chind- win.
2.	...	38	19	16	40	(I.F.S.B.) Shot by W. S. Thom, Myitkyina.
3.	Right Left	$34\frac{1}{2}$ 34	$19\frac{1}{2}$ $19\frac{3}{4}$ }	39	$46\frac{3}{4}$	A. Hazlewood, Bas- sein Forest Divi- sion.
4.	...	$33\frac{1}{2}$	21	$29\frac{1}{2}$	$44\frac{1}{4}$	(R. W.) Owner :— J. McF. Petters.
5.	Right Left	$34\frac{1}{2}$ 33	$20\frac{1}{2}$ $21\frac{1}{2}$ }	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$39\frac{1}{2}$	Shot by L. D. Ed- mondston, Upper Chindwin, 1926.
6.	Right Left	33 32	$20\frac{5}{8}$ $20\frac{1}{4}$ }	25	...	Shot by E. F. Bat- ten, Bombay-Bur- ma Trading Cor- poration, Limited, Matu Reserve, Upper Chindwin, 1911.
7.	...	$32\frac{1}{2}$	20	26	$40\frac{1}{2}$	Shot by A. L. Bacon, Mogok.
8.	Right Left	$32\frac{1}{2}$ $32\frac{1}{2}$	19 20 }	24	39	Shot by F. R. Dic- kins, Magwe For- est Division on 22nd June 1928.
9.	...	32	$19\frac{1}{4}$	26	40	(R. W.) Owner :— A. E. English.
10.	Right Left	$34\frac{5}{8}$ $34\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{3}{8}$ $17\frac{3}{8}$ }	$14\frac{7}{8}$	36	Found in the house of <i>Myothugyi</i> at Yinmabin, Lower, Chindwin District.

MAWLAIK,  
UPPER CHINDWIN/MYITTHA DIVISION,  
February 26, 1952.

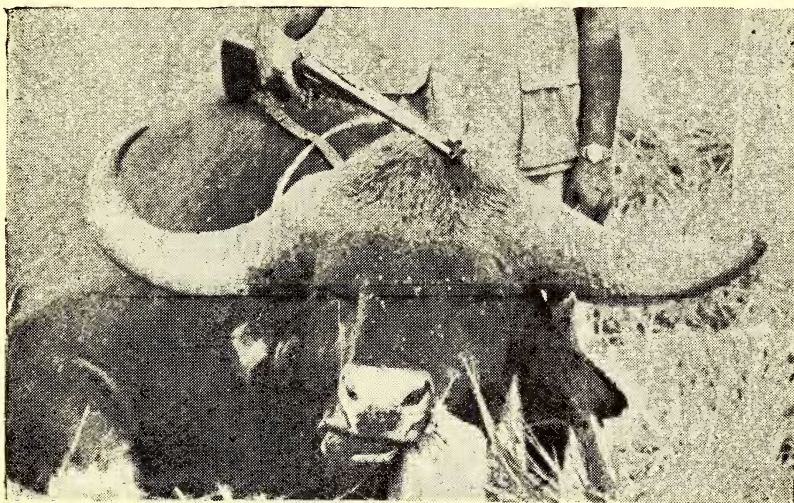
H. G. HUNDLEY  
Divisional Forest Officer

[In Rowland Ward's 'Records of Big Game' (1928) the largest head of the Malayan Bison is widest outside 38" and circumference at base 16½". Foenander in his recent book 'Big Game of Malaya' p. 61 records one shot by Da Prah at Kuala Jelai in Negri Sembilan as 46" outside width and circumference at base 20½". Length from tip to tip across the forehead (sweep) 78½".—EDS.]

## 7. THE RECORD SPREAD OF GAUR HORNS (*BIBOS GAURUS*)

(With a photo)

On 27th November, 1951, my friend, Mr. Maruthasala Gownder Landlord, Saravanapatti Village, Coimbatore District, shot a huge solitary bull bison in the Talamalai Range of North Coimbatore Division.



The left horn is blunt and worn out to nearly one-third of its length (photo). Had it been full, the spread would have measured another three or four inches. As it is, it measures 48 inches. I was on the spot and took down the measurements carefully. They are as follows :

1. Length of right horn	... 30½"
2. Length of left horn	... 19"
3. Girth of right horn	... 20½"
4. Girth of left horn	... 19½"
5. Spread. Widest outside	... 48"
6. Span. Tip to tip in straight line	... 44"
7. Sweep across forehead	... 73"
8. Girth round body (behind shoulder)	... 10 ft.